

What is claimed is:

1. A method for diagnosing the presence of a gynecologic cancer in a patient comprising:
- (a) measuring levels of ESBPIII in cells, tissues or bodily fluids in a patient; and
- (b) comparing the measured levels of ESBPIII with levels of ESBPIII in cells, tissues or bodily fluids from a normal human control, wherein a change in measured levels of ESBPIII in said patient versus normal human control is associated with the presence of a gynecologic cancer.
2. A method of diagnosing metastases of a gynecologic cancer in a patient comprising:
- (a) identifying a patient having a selected cancer that is not known to have metastasized;
- (b) measuring ESBPIII levels in cells, tissues, or bodily fluid from said patient; and
- (c) comparing the measured ESBPIII levels with levels of ESBPIII in cells, tissue, or bodily fluid of a normal human control, wherein an increase in measured ESBPIII levels in the patient versus the normal human control is associated with a cancer which has metastasized.
3. A method of staging a gynecologic cancer in a patient having a gynecologic cancer comprising:
- (a) identifying a patient having a gynecologic cancer;
- (b) measuring ESBPIII levels in cells, tissue, or bodily fluid from said patient; and
- (c) comparing measured ESBPIII levels with levels of ESBPIII in cells, tissues, or bodily fluid of a normal human control, wherein an increase in measured ESBPIII

5 4. A method of monitoring a gynecologic cancer in
a patient for the onset of metastasis comprising:

(b) periodically measuring levels of ESBPIII cells, 10 tissues, or bodily fluid from said patient; and

5. A method of monitoring the change in stage of a gynecologic cancer in a patient comprising:

(b) periodically measuring levels of ESBPIII in cells, tissues, or bodily fluid from said patient; and

(c) comparing the periodically measured ESBPIII levels with levels of ESBPIII in cells, tissues, or bodily fluid of a normal human control, wherein an increase in any one of the periodically measured ESBPIII levels in the patient versus the normal human control is associated with a cancer which is progressing in stage and a decrease is associated with a cancer which is regressing in stage or in remission.

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